

**HEARING: June 29, 2010 (9:45 a.m.)**

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In re:	:
	: Chapter 11
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, <i>et al.</i> ,	:
<i>f/k/a/</i> General Motors Corp., <i>et al.</i> ,	: Case No. 09-50026 (REG)
	:
Debtors.	: (Jointly Administered)
	:
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**RESPONSE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE  
REGARDING SECOND INTERIM APPLICATIONS  
AND ADJOURNED FIRST INTERIM APPLICATIONS  
FOR COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES**

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**RESPONSE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE  
REGARDING SECOND INTERIM APPLICATIONS  
AND ADJOURNED FIRST INTERIM APPLICATIONS  
FOR COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES**

**TO: THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. GERBER,  
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE:**

Diana G. Adams, the United States Trustee for Region 2 (the **“United States Trustee”**), has reviewed the second interim and certain adjourned first interim applications (the **“Applications”**) of the retained professionals (the **“Retained Professionals”**), which seek awards of compensation and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses for the period from October 1, 2009 through January 31, 2010 (the **“Second Fee Period”**), as well as June 1, 2009 through September 30, 2009 (the **“First Fee Period”**) with respect to three applications from the First Fee Period.

**I. SUMMARY STATEMENT**

As set forth in the tables below, for services performed during the Second Fee Period and for services performed during the First Fee Period (by certain professionals whose first interim applications have been adjourned), the Retained Professionals seek interim allowances of fees totaling \$11,857,623.00, and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses totaling \$693,092.22, for total compensation of \$12,550,715.22 for the Second Fee Period and fees totaling \$2,110,477.31, and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses totaling \$81,361.98, for total compensation of \$2,191,839.29 for the adjourned applications from the First Fee Period.

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Hours</b>
Weil Gotshal & Manges, LLP Debtors’ counsel	Oct. 1, 2009- Jan. 31, 2010	\$5,903,901.25	\$398,725.81	6,380.80

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Hours</b>
Jenner & Block LLP, Debtors' special counsel	Oct. 1, 2009-Jan. 31, 2010	\$45,662.50	\$6,208.97	121.60
Jones Day, Debtors' special counsel	Oct. 1, 2009-Jan. 31, 2010	\$10,297.00	\$1,232.09	26.60
Plante & Moran, PLLC Accountants for the Debtors	Oct. 1, 2009-Jan. 31, 2010	\$354,195.70	\$5,247.32	1,417.20
Brownfield Partners, Debtors' environmental consultant	Oct. 1, 2009-Jan. 31, 2010	\$381,757.40	\$27,480.81	1,397.90
Claro Group, LLC, Debtors' environmental consultant	Oct. 1, 2009-Jan. 31, 2010	\$652,010.50	\$9,138.41	2,119.75
LFR, Inc., Debtors' environmental consultant	Oct. 1, 2009-Jan. 31, 2010	\$1,034,548.40	\$182,730.34	6,805.77
Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP, Committee's counsel	Oct. 1, 2009-Jan. 31, 2010	\$1,149,758.75	\$31,383.31	2,073.40
Butzel Long, PC, Committee's special counsel	Oct. 1, 2009-Jan. 31, 2010	\$258,825.50	\$12,188.98	616.40
FTI Consulting, Inc., Committee's financial advisor	Oct. 1, 2009-Jan. 31, 2010	\$2,066,666.00	\$18,756.18	3,468.30
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$11,857,623.00</b>	<b>\$693,092.22</b>	

**Adjourned First Interim Applications**

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Fees</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Hours</b>
Baker & McKenzie, Debtors' special counsel	June 1, 2009 - Sept. 30, 2009	\$1,262,789.76	\$21,619.20	\$2,628.60
Brownfield Partners, Debtors' environmental consultant	June 1, 2009 - Sept. 30, 2009	\$213,914.75	\$16,294.80	\$845.40
LFR, Inc., Debtors' environmental consultant	June 1, 2009 - Sept. 30, 2009	\$633,772.80	\$43,447.98	\$3,630.30
Total		\$2,110,477.31	\$81,361.98	

**II. JURISDICTION, VENUE AND STATUTORY PREDICATES**

1. The Court has jurisdiction over these matters pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b). Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1408.

2. The statutory predicates for the relief sought in the Applications are sections 330 and 331 of title 11, United States Code (the “**Bankruptcy Code**”). This matter was initiated pursuant to Rule 2016 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “**Bankruptcy Rules**”), Rule 2016-1 of the Local Bankruptcy Rules for the Southern District of New York (the “**Local Rules**”), Administrative Order M-389, Guidelines for Fees and Disbursements for Professionals in Southern District of New York Bankruptcy Cases (the “**Local Guidelines**”), and the United States Trustee Guidelines for Reviewing Applications for Compensation and Reimbursement of

Expenses Filed Under 11 U.S.C. § 330 (the “**UST Guidelines**,” together with the Local Guidelines, are referred to herein collectively as the “**Guidelines**”).<sup>1</sup>

### III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

3. On June 1, 2009 (the “**Petition Date**”), General Motors Corp. (k/n/a Motors Liquidation Company) and certain subsidiary debtors (collectively, the “**Debtors**”) filed voluntary cases under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

4. The Debtors continue to operate and manage their business and properties as debtors-in-possession pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 1107(a) and 1108. No trustee or examiner has been appointed in the Debtors’ bankruptcy cases.

5. On June 3, 2009, the United States Trustee appointed the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the “**Creditors’ Committee**”). Docket No. 356. On November 30, 2009, the United States Trustee filed the First Amended Appointment of Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors. Docket No. 4552.

6. On March 5, 2010, the United States Trustee appointed the Committee of Unsecured Creditors Holding Asbestos Related Claims (the “**Asbestos Committee**”). Docket No. 5206.

7. On June 1, 2009, the Debtors filed a motion seeking the entry of an order authorizing and approving the sale of substantially all of their assets to NGMCO, Inc., a U.S. Treasury-sponsored purchaser, pursuant to the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 26, 2009, together with all documents and agreements as well as all

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<sup>1</sup> The Bankruptcy Court for this judicial district has adopted the UST Guidelines. *See In re Brous*, 370 B.R. 563, 569 at n.8. (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2007); and General Order M-389, at 1.



exhibits, schedules and addenda thereto (as amended, the “**MPA**”). Docket No. 92.

8. On July 5, 2009, the Court entered an Order (I) Authorizing Sale of Assets Pursuant to Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement with NGMCO, Inc., a U.S. Treasury-Sponsored Purchaser; (II) Authorizing Assumption and Assignment of Certain Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases in Connection with the Sale; and (III) Granting Related Relief was entered (the “**Sale Order**”). Docket No. 2968.

9. On July 9, 2009, NGMCO, Inc. filed the required documentation to change its name to General Motors Company (“**GMCo.**”).

10. On July 10, 2009, pursuant to the MPA and this Court’s Sale Order, GMCo. acquired substantially all of the assets of the Debtors.

11. Since then, under the jurisdiction and supervision of this Court, the Debtors have engaged in an orderly wind-down of their remaining assets and business affairs.

12. On December 23, 2009, the United States Trustee, the Debtors, and the Creditors’ Committee entered into a stipulation for the appointment of Brady C. Williamson as fee examiner (the “**Fee Examiner**”). Docket No. 4707. Pursuant to the Stipulation and Order With Respect to Appointment of a Fee Examiner (the “**Fee Examiner Order**,” entered December 23 2009), the Court approved the appointment.

13. On February 16, 2010, under the Fee Examiner Order, the Fee Examiner filed his First Status Report and Advisory, which summarizes the applicable standards and guidelines for the Fee Examiner’s review of applications to approve reasonable fees and reimburse reasonable costs in the Debtors’ bankruptcy cases (the “**First Advisory**”). Docket No. 5002.

14. On April 8, 2010, the Fee Examiner filed his Second Status Report and Advisory

(the “**Second Advisory**”), which broadens the First Advisory. Docket No. 5463.

15. On June 11, 2010, the Fee Examiner filed a Notice of Presentment of Order Pursuant to Section 327(a) of the Bankruptcy Code Authorizing the Extended Retention and Employment of the Stuart Maue Firm as Consultant to the Fee Examiner to cover the Second Fee Period.

16. On August 7, 2009, the Court entered its Order, Pursuant to §§ 105(a) and 331 Establishing Procedures for Interim Compensation and Reimbursement of Expenses of Professionals (the “**Interim Compensation Order**”). Docket No. 3711.

17. The Applications generally reflect that, pursuant to the Interim Compensation Order, the Retained Professionals have received payment of 80 percent of fees accrued during the First and Second Fee Periods.

18. On May 27, 2010, the Court entered the “Order Granting Debtors’ Third Motion Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1121(d) Extending Exclusive Periods in which Debtors May File chapter 11 Plan and Solicit Acceptance Thereof,” extending the time in which the Debtors may file a chapter 11 plan to and including September 27, 2010 and extending the Debtors’ time to solicit acceptances of their chapter 11 plan to and including November 29, 2010. Docket No. 5986.

19. The Debtors are current with the filing of their monthly operating reports, as of April 2010. Docket No. 5920. The “Condensed Combined Debtors-In-Possession Statement of Net Assets” (the “**Net Asset Sheet**”), which is contained in the Debtors’ monthly operating report for the period ended April 30, 2010 (the “**April Operating Report**”), indicates “Cash and Cash Equivalents” of \$983,642,000.00, and accrued professional fees of \$46,969,000.00 as of April 30, 2010. *Id.*, at 5.

20. The Net Asset Sheet also indicates that total assets of the combined estates are approximately \$1.23 billion. *Id.* However, excluding pre-petition liabilities of approximately \$32.2 billion, at approximately \$1.28 billion, the total post-petition liabilities of the estates are greater than the total assets as of April 30, 2010. *Id.*

21. The Debtors have recently evaluated various scenarios and strategies regarding the formulation of a chapter 11 plan for the Debtors. Weil Second Interim Application, ¶ 2, at 2.

22. The Debtors are current with the payment of quarterly fees due to the United States Trustee pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) through the first quarter of 2010.

#### **IV. LEGAL STANDARDS**

##### **A. Reasonableness**

Bankruptcy Code Section 330(a)(1) provides that:

After notice to the parties in interest and the United States trustee and a hearing, and subject to section 326, 328, and 329, the court may award to a trustee, ... an examiner, ... or a professional person employed under section 327 or 1103 –

(A) reasonable compensation for actual, necessary services rendered by the trustee, examiner, professional person, ... or attorney and by any paraprofessional person employed by any such person; and

(B) reimbursement for actual, necessary expenses.

11 U.S.C. § 330(a)(1)(A) and (B).

As set forth above, section 330 focuses on reasonableness and benefit to the estate of the professionals' services. In re Lederman Enter., Inc., 997 F.2d 1321, 1323 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993).

Accordingly, an application for compensation and reimbursement of expenses must demonstrate that the professional's services were necessary and made a beneficial contribution to the estate or

its creditors. In re Engel, 124 F.3d 567, 573 (3d Cir. 1997). To determine reasonableness,

Section 330(a)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code instructs that:

. . . the court shall consider the nature, the extent, and the value of such services, taking into account all relevant factors, including –

(A) the time spent on such services;

(B) the rates charged for such services;

(C) whether the services were necessary to the administration of, or beneficial at the time at which the service was rendered toward the completion of, a case under this title;

(D) whether the services were performed within a reasonable amount of time commensurate with the complexity, importance, and nature of the problem, issue, or task addressed;

(E) with respect to a professional person, whether the person is board certified or otherwise has demonstrated skill and experience in the bankruptcy field; and

(F) whether the compensation is reasonable based on the customary compensation charged by comparably skilled practitioners in cases other than cases under this title.

11 U.S.C. § 330(a)(3).

Bankruptcy Rule 2016 implements the standards set forth in Section 330

of the Bankruptcy Code:

An entity seeking interim or final compensation for services, or reimbursement of necessary expenses, from the estate shall file with the court an application setting forth a detailed statement of (1) the services rendered, the time expended and expenses incurred and (2) the amounts requested.

Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2016(a).

Each applicant bears the burden of proof for its claim for compensation. Howard &

Zukin Capital v. High River Ltd. P'ship, No. 05 Civ. 5726 (BSJ), 2007 WL 1217268, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y., Apr. 24, 2007); Zeisler & Zeisler, P.C. v. Prudential Ins. Co. (In re JLM, Inc.), 210 B.R. 19, 24 (Bankr. 2d Cir. 1997); In re Northwest Airlines Corp., 382 B.R. 632, 645 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2008) (citations omitted); In re Keene Corp., 205 B.R. 690, 695 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1997). To satisfy its burden under Bankruptcy Rule 2016, an applicant must justify its charges with detailed, specific, itemized documentation. In re Baker, 374 B.R. 489, 494 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2007); In re Bennett Funding Group, 213 B.R. 234, 244 (Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 1997). The failure of an applicant to sustain the burden of proof as to the reasonableness of the compensation may result in the denial of the request for compensation. In re Beverly Mfg. Corp., 841 F.2d 365 (11th Cir. 1988).

To ensure that fee determinations are “as fair as possible, the judiciary should retain control of fees, given the sensitivities they generate and the need to promote public confidence in the system.” In re Child World, Inc., 185 B.R. 14, 17 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1995). Accordingly, the Court has an independent burden to review fee applications “lest overreaching ... professionals drain [the estate] of wealth which by right should inure to the benefit of unsecured creditors.” Keene Corp., 205 B.R. at 695 (*quoting In re Busy Beaver Bldg. Ctrs., Inc.*, 19 F.3d 833, 844 (3d Cir. 1994)). Further, the Bankruptcy Court has the authority to reduce fees or expenses when they are disproportionate to the benefit to the estate, even if it already has approved the professional’s retention under Sections 327 and 328 of the Bankruptcy Code. In re Taxman Clothing Co., 49 F.3d 310, 316 (7th Cir. 1995); Zolfo, Cooper & Co. v. Sunbeam-Oster Co., Inc., 50 F.3d 253, 262-63 (3d Cir. 1995) (affirming lower courts’ denial of improperly documented and inadequately detailed expenses).

**B. Interim Compensation**

Interim compensation to professionals, as reflected in section 331, finds its origins in the equity powers of the bankruptcy court. In re Barron, 73 B.R. 812, 814 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 1987). Therefore, the bankruptcy court has broad discretion in the course of examining and awarding interim fee applications. *Id.*; *see also* In re Spanjer Bros., Inc., 191 B.R. 738, 747 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 1996) (interim fee awards are discretionary).

In particular, “whether interim allowances are awarded, and in what amounts, [are] questions left by Congress to the sound discretion of the bankruptcy court.” *Id.* Because the pending Applications are interim in nature, the timing of any payments is also within the parameters of the Court’s discretion. *Id.* Furthermore, the Court also has the discretion to defer ruling on any or all of the Applications, until the time for final applications is proper. In re ACT Mfg., Inc., 281 B.R. 468, 474 (Bankr. D. Mass. 2002).

Section 331 incorporates the requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 330, and the standards are the same for interim and final awards of compensation. *See* Bennett Funding, 213 B.R. at 244. At the interim fee stage, “there is [no] legal entitlement to payment prior to the final fee award.” Child World, 185 B.R. at 17. Bankruptcy Code section 331 “is permissive, nothing in that provision requires a court to grant an application for interim compensation.” *Id.* Thus, the statute “authorizes the award of interim compensation, but does not mandate it.” In re First Hartford Corp., 23 B.R. 729, 732 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1982); *see also* Barron, 73 B.R. at 814 (Congressional intent underlying section 331 “was only to give officers of the estate an *opportunity* to apply for reimbursement.” Italics in orig.)

Historically, the solvency of a bankruptcy estate has also weighed heavily in the

judiciary's exercise of discretion in fee matters. In particular, "where there are insufficient funds in the debtor's estate to pay interim allowances, these allowances may be deferred until a time when unencumbered funds become available for payment." First Hartford, 23 B.R. at 732 (due to lack of unencumbered assets, granting interim allowances, but deferring payment until confirmation of reorganization plan); Matter of Codesco, Inc., 15 B.R. 354, 356 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1981) (payment deferred until unencumbered funds available for payment); In re National Buy-Rite, Inc., 10 B.R. 380, 381 (Bankr. N.D. Ga. 1981) (where the amount of administrative claims exceeds the value of estate assets, professionals are not entitled to immediate payment of interim compensation).

Similarly, courts have denied interim compensation where professionals have "yet to produce any cognizable and tangible results." In re Hillsborough Holdings Corp., 125 B.R. 837, 840 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1991). Interim compensation has also been denied, and moratoriums on interim compensation imposed until, courts have been convinced the case is "moving towards a point of resolution." In re UNR Indus., Inc., 72 B.R. 796, 799 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 1987); *see also* In re General Coffee Corp., 39 B.R. 7, 8 (Bankr. S.D. Fla. 1984) (denying all interim compensation on grounds that allowances would be premature pending the resolution of chapter 11 case).

**C. Actual and Necessary Expenses**

Under section 330(a)(1)(B) of the Bankruptcy Code, only documented expenses that are actual and necessary are reimbursable. 11 U.S.C. § 330(a)(1)(B). Professionals must "furnish enough specificity for the Court to establish whether a given expense was both actual and necessary." In re Korea Chosun Daily Times, Inc., 337 B.R. 758, 769 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2005) (*quoting* In re S.T.N. Enters., Inc., 70 B.R. 823, 834 (Bankr. D. Vt. 1987)). Expenses are

“actual” if they are incurred and not based on a formula or pro rata calculation. Bennett Funding, 213 B.R. at 398. Expenses are “necessary” if they were “reasonably needed to accomplish proper representation of the client.” In re American Preferred Prescription, Inc., 218 B.R. 680, 686-87 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1998).

## V. STATEMENT

### A. General Statement Applicable to All Professionals

The United States Trustee respectfully requests a 10 percent deferral of payment, or “holdback,” of fees. The current circumstances of these cases – largely that confirmation of a plan appears does not appear forthcoming in the immediate future, and that uncertainty still prevails regarding the solvency of the bankruptcy estates – justify the deferrals of such allowances. As recently stated by the Debtors:

The Debtors currently expect that (i) the Wind Down Facility and the proceeds they recover from their remaining assets will be sufficient to pay the administrative expenses of winding down their estates and administering a chapter 11 plan and (ii) the proceeds of such asset sales will not be sufficient to pay down the Wind Down Facility in full. Given the non-recourse nature of the Wind Down Facility, these two points together mean that **it is expected that the only assets that will be available for distribution (not including the DIP Lenders) are the New GM Equity Interests** and it is currently anticipated that all of the New GM Equity Interests will be available for distribution (not including the DIP Lenders). However, if the Wind Down Facility and the proceeds of the asset sales are insufficient to pay the administrative expenses of winding down the Debtors’ estates and administering a chapter 11 plan, the Debtors will have to use the New GM Equity Interests to pay such expenses.

April Operating Report, Docket No. 5920, note 3, at 11 (emphasis in original).

As demonstrated by the economics and magnitude of these cases, by the \$82.5 million of



the fees and expenses incurred during the First Fee Period (including AP Services), and by the \$12,550,715.22 of fees and expenses requested for the Second Fee Period, meaningful fee discipline and control is critical here.

The imposition of holdbacks in these cases is also warranted because, as note above, the Debtors have obtained an extension of their exclusive period during which they may file a chapter 11 plan until September 27, 2010. To date, no plan has been filed, and the outcome of the confirmation process is unknown. Even though the closing of the sale to GMCo. has occurred, there are other significant determinative events that have yet to occur. Consequently, whether the Retained Professionals performed services during the First and Second Fee Period resulting in a benefit to the estates cannot be assessed at this time.

Whether a comprehensive plan can be negotiated and confirmed in these cases depends on many variables. Past efforts aside, the Debtors, along with their main constituents and their respective professionals, have some of the main matters of these cases ahead of them. Among other things, the Debtors' liquidating reorganization is predicated on future sales of several challenging properties. From the Debtors' sales and negotiations with the Government, the Creditors' Committee, the Asbestos Committee and the Legal Representative, disclosure statement and plan proposals are expected to follow.

In sum, the final outcome of these bankruptcy cases are an important factor in evaluating the results achieved by all applicants. Since those results still are unknown, and not close to being known, the imposition of a uniform interim percentage holdback is appropriate. Child World, 185 B.R. at 18 (holdbacks, while not mandated by statute, are commonly used by courts to moderate potentially excessive interim allowances and to offer an incentive for timely

resolution of the case); *see also* In re Bank of New England Corp., 134 B.R. 450, 458-59 (Bankr D. Mass. 1991) (because of the difficulty in determining whether services were actual and necessary when reviewing interim applications, bankruptcy courts routinely require percentage reductions until the end of the case), *affirmed*, 142 B.R. 584 (D. Mass. 1992).

**B. Statement Regarding the Individual Applications**

The United States Trustee has reviewed the Fee Examiner's letters to the professionals dated May 13, 2010 through June 9, 2010 identifying various issues with respect to the applications for compensation and reimbursement of expenses to be considered on June 29, 2010. The Fee Examiner has also delivered to the United States Trustee the individual draft Statements dated June 15, 2010, which he also delivered to each of the Retained Professionals for discussion purposes prior to their filing with the Court. Based on the United States Trustee's review of the Applications, and of such draft Statements, the United States Trustee generally concurs with the Fee Examiner's suggested fee and expense allowances and disallowances.

## **VI. CONCLUSION**

**WHEREFORE**, the United States Trustee respectfully submits that the Court enter an order (i) consistent with the Fee Examiner's recommendations, (ii) deferring payment of ten percent of the resulting amounts sought, and (iii) granting such other relief as is just.

Dated: New York, New York  
June 17, 2010

Respectfully submitted,  
DIANA G. ADAMS  
UNITED STATES TRUSTEE

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